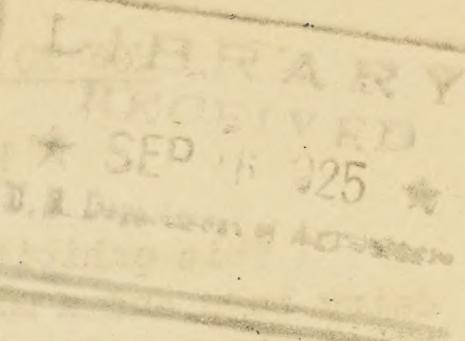


## **Historic, Archive Document**

**Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.**





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Extension Service  
Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

HOW TO PRODUCE CLEAN MILK

A booth exhibit showing by models the methods and equipment necessary for the production of clean milk.

Specifications

Floor space - - - - - 10' 5" front, 4' 1"

Wall space - - - - - None. (deep.

Shipping weight - - - - 965 lbs.

Electrical requirements - 110 volt A.C. or D.C. current. The booth has two circuits. 300 watts are needed for lights.

## HOW TO PRODUCE CLEAN MILK

### How It Looks

This exhibit shows the interior of a part of a dairy barn and a milk house. The barn part of the exhibit shows a cut-out of a milker washing a cow's udder before the cow is milked. Back of this feature is seen another painted cow which also appears very real. The stalls, floor, and interior of the barn have been accurately reproduced from drawings of an up-to-date dairy barn.

The right half of the exhibit is a reproduction of a modern milk house which contains all of the needed equipment for caring for milk. Some of the utensils are real and some are so skillfully painted that they appear to be real when viewed from a distance of a few feet.

On the partition dividing the two buildings are placed nine small placards giving short terse directions for the production of clean milk. The exhibit is illuminated with electric lights.

The booth is 10 feet 5 inches across the front, 4 feet 1 inch deep, and 7 feet 11 inches high.

### What It Tells

The point brought out in this exhibit is that clean milk is easily produced by following a few simple rules. These are: First, have clean healthy cows; second, sterilize all milk utensils; third, use small-top milk pails; fourth, cool the milk promptly and keep it cold until used.

In this exhibit is shown the hose attached to a hydrant in a convenient corner of the barn where it may be easily gotten when needed to wash the gutter and floor of the stalls. One of the most important factors in the production of clean milk is that the milker should have clean hands when he milks clean cows. Cleaning the cows by washing and wiping the udders is another important factor in the production of clean milk.

Having clean hands is not enough for the milker, for he should also have clean clothes and be healthy,

since disease, such as typhoid fever, can be spread thru milk from an unhealthy milker, especially if the milk is not pasteurized.

A well-lighted milk room, so situated that the milker will be obliged to pass out of the barn before he can enter the milk room, is essential in preventing dust and odors from being carried by the wind from the barn to the milk house. It is also necessary to keep the milk room and all of the utensils scrupulously clean all the time if one intends to produce clean milk. The windows and doors of the milk room should be screened in order to keep out flies and other insects that might contaminate or get into the milk. A steam boiler to furnish the necessary hot water for washing and steam for sterilizing is also a necessity in the production of clean milk.

#### Where to Get Information

The following publications may be obtained free of charge from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Farmers' Bulletin 602 - Production of Clean Milk              |                           |
| Farmers' Bulletin 1069 - Tuberculosis in Livestock            |                           |
| Farmers' Bulletin 1214 - Farm Dairy Houses                    |                           |
| Farmers' Bulletin 1342 - Dairy Barn Construction              |                           |
| Farmers' Bulletin 1078 - Harvesting and Storing Ice           |                           |
| Farmers' Bulletin 976 - Cooling Milk and Cream on<br>the Farm |                           |
| Dairy Division  | 581 - Turn Cold into Gold |
| Dairy Division  | 624 - Clean Milk          |

and the same as the first biopsy on July 2nd which  
was taken out of the left ear, which was most likely  
the same area as the first one. The skin was  
soft and friable on both sides. There were some  
small areas of necrosis on the right side of the ear.  
The skin was very thin and pale. There was no  
evidence of bleeding or clotting of the tissue. The skin  
was easily removed from the underlying bone.  
There was no evidence of infection or inflammation.  
The skin was sent to the laboratory for further  
examination. The results showed that the skin  
was normal and there was no evidence of  
infection or inflammation.

#### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The patient presented with a history of pain and swelling of the left ear, which had been present for several days. The pain was localized to the left ear and was associated with a fever of 101°F. The patient denied any history of trauma to the ear. The physical examination revealed a tender, erythematous, and edematous area over the left ear. The skin was soft and friable, and there was no evidence of bleeding or clotting. The skin was easily removed from the underlying bone. The skin was sent to the laboratory for further examination. The results showed that the skin was normal and there was no evidence of infection or inflammation.